

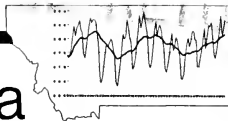
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Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1991 Report

Volume 21, Number 3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 404,500 for the third quarter of 1991—showing a 0.8 percent decline of 3,100 workers from the previous quarter. Despite the slight downturn, the state's labor force was 2,000 workers higher than during the third quarter of 1990.

Employment

Total average employment for the quarter stood at 380,500—which was down 500 from the previous quarter, and down 1,200 from the corresponding quarter of 1990. The third quarter average represents the lowest third-quarter employment level registered since the third quarter of 1985, when employment stood at 378,800.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans estimated to be unemployed for the report period was 24,000—a 9.6 percent decline of 2,600 from the previous quarter. The three-month-average unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, compared to a 5.2 percent unemployment rate during third quarter of 1990.

Total Non-Agricultural Jobs in Montana **

****NOTE:** Numbers may not total due to rounding.

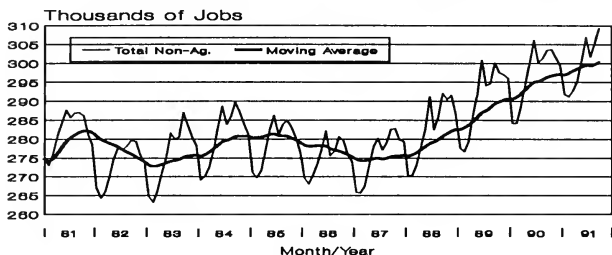
Total non-agricultural wage-and-salary jobs for the third quarter averaged 305,400—showing a gain of 4,300 jobs over the previous quarter, and an increase of 3,700 over the corresponding quarter of 1990. The private sector gained 8,900 jobs during the quarter, while government jobs declined by 4,600. The largest gain in jobs during the quarter occurred from August to September,

Quarterly Trends

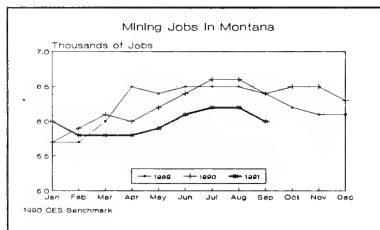
— Montana —					— U. S. —
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1991 - 3rd	404,500	380,500	24,000	5.9%	6.6%
1991 - 2nd	407,600	381,000	26,600	6.5%	6.7%
1991 - 1st	401,400	369,600	31,800	7.9%	7.1%
1990 - 4th	395,200	369,100	26,100	6.6%	5.7%
1990 - 3rd	402,500	381,700	20,800	5.2%	5.5%
1990 - 2nd	406,100	384,400	21,700	5.3%	5.2%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1991 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Non-Agricultural Jobs In Montana: Jan. 1981 - September 1991

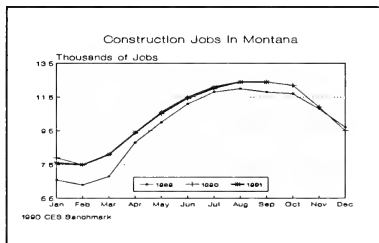


reflecting increases in both **local** and **state** government jobs as schools went into session.

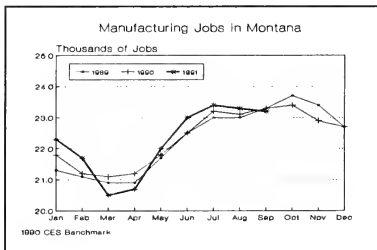


For the three-month period, **MINING** industry jobs averaged 6,100—up 200 from the previous quarter, but down approximately 400 from a year before. **MINING** started its typical seasonal downturn from August to September as **metal mining** and **oil & gas extraction** each declined by 100 jobs. **Non-metal mining** remained the same as one year ago.

CONSTRUCTION gained 1,800 jobs, and remained at about the same level of jobs as the third quarter of 1990. Only slight movements were noted in the month of September, as **general building** and **heavy construction** each showed about 100 more jobs than the previous September, while **special trades** dropped by 100.

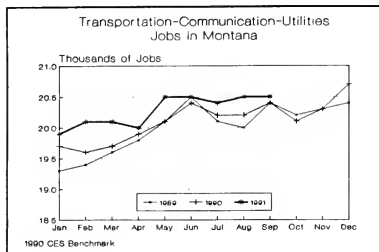


MANUFACTURING jobs stood at 23,300 for the quarter—showing an increase of 1,400 jobs over the previous quarter, and 100 jobs over the corresponding quarter of 1990.

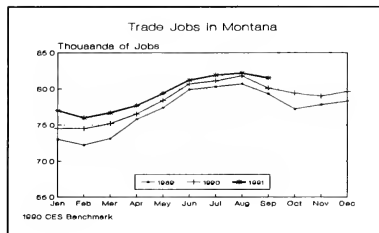


From August to September, **food & kindred products** was up by 200 jobs, while **lumber & wood products** was down by 300.

September MANUFACTURING jobs were down by about 100 jobs compared to September 1990—with **durable manufacturing** up by 100 jobs, and **non-durable manufacturing** down by 200.



TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) jobs increased by 200 both over the previous quarter, and over the corresponding quarter of 1990. Overall TCU job numbers saw no change from August to September as **local & interurban transportation** (including school buses) increased by 200 jobs, and **trucking & warehousing** and other **utilities & sanitary services** each decreased by 100 jobs.

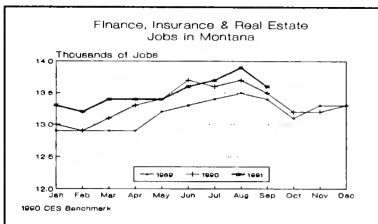


TRADE had a third quarter increase of 2,400 jobs over the second quarter. **Wholesale trade** posted a gain of 100 jobs, and **retail trade** showed a gain of 2,300—with the largest increase coming from 1,200 **eating & drinking places** jobs.

There were about 900 more third quarter jobs in **TRADE** than there were the third

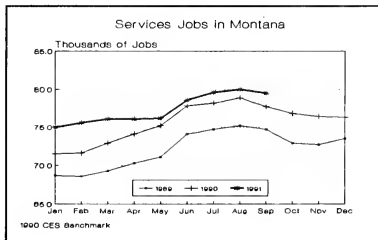
quarter of 1990. Trade lost about 700 jobs from August to September, which is considered normal for the season. Most of the decline was in **retail trade**, where seasonal factors caused **eating & drinking places** to lose about 400 jobs, and **building materials & garden supplies** to drop by about 200 jobs.

The seasonal August-to-September drop was more severe in 1990, when approximately 1,700 jobs were lost.



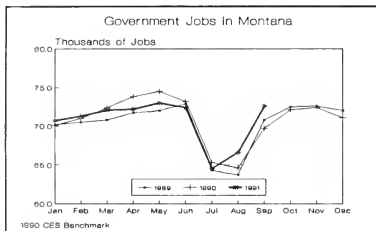
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) increased by 200 jobs over the previous quarter, and by 100 jobs over the third quarter of 1990. **Finance** and **insurance** each added 100 jobs during the quarter. From August to September, **FIRE** lost 300 jobs as **real estate** dropped by 200 and **depository institutions** lost 100. However, September job estimates showed 100 more jobs than in September 1990 with **insurance carriers** adding 100 jobs.

SERVICES jobs were up by 2,700 from the previous quarter, and by 1,400 over the third quarter of last year. Most of the increases during the third quarter were in **hotels & other lodging places** (+ 2,400), **health services** (+ 400) and **business services** (+ 200).



Educational services lost 600 jobs, which is a normal seasonal decrease as schools were not in session during July and part of August.

SERVICES showed a normal seasonal decline of 500 jobs from August to September. Job losses were in **hotels & other lodging places** (-700), **amusement & recreation** (-300), **health services** (-200) and **legal services** (-100). SERVICES industries that showed job gain during the month were **private education** (+300), **social services** (+400), **personal services** (+100), and **engineering & management services** (+100).

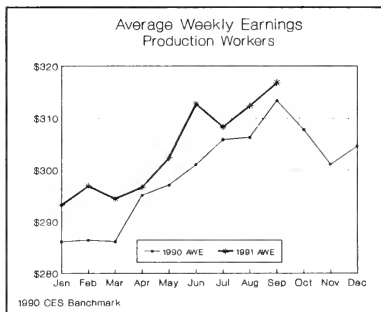


Total GOVERNMENT averaged 4,600 fewer jobs than for the previous quarter. Local government lost 4,800 jobs; state government was down 1,200; and federal government gained 1,300.

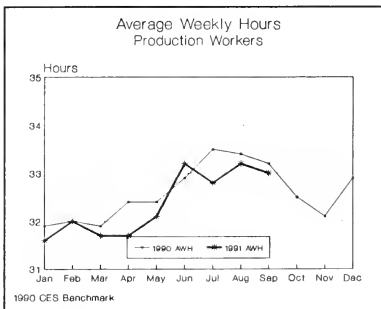
Total GOVERNMENT jobs increased by 6,000 from August to September, however, with the startup of schools after their summer recess. State government was up by 3,100 education jobs, while local government was up by 6,300 education jobs. Other government declined seasonally. Because schools went back into session earlier this year than in 1990, state government was ahead 2,000 jobs in September compared to the previous September, and local government was ahead by 1,100 jobs.

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings for the third quarter were \$8.57 higher than for the second quarter, and \$3.99 more than for the third quarter of 1990. August-to-September increases caused an over-the-month gain in

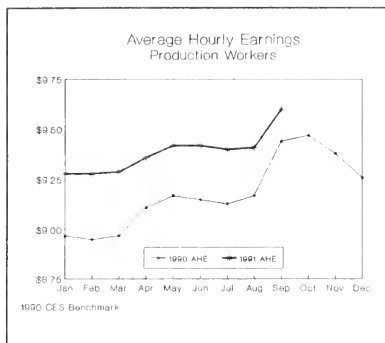


average weekly earnings in all sectors, with September weekly earnings averaging \$316.80, or \$4.39 more than the month before.



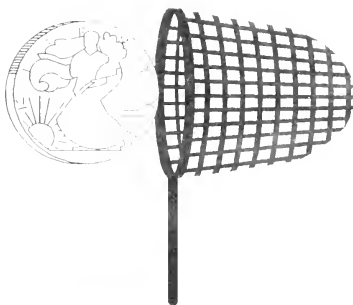
Average weekly hours increased by 0.7 hours over the previous quarter to 33 hours per week. However, weekly hours averaged 0.4 fewer hours than during third quarter 1990. The average hours worked for production workers decreased in all sectors except

MINING and FIRE from August to September—and were 0.2 hours fewer than a year ago.



Average hourly earnings showed September increases in all sectors except MINING. A 19-cent average gain for all industries over the month increased average hourly earnings to \$9.60, which were 16 cents higher than a

year before. As a result of temporary summer help being laid off, hourly earnings averaged \$9.47 for the quarter—up 7 cents from the previous quarter, and up 22 cents from the corresponding quarter of 1990.



Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	Wage Rate	Date Set
Ranch Hand	\$ 750.00 per Month (Plus room and board)	7/19/91
Ranch Manager	\$1,500.00 per Month (Plus room and board)	7/26/91
Systems Analyst	\$ 11.53 per Hour	8/14/91
Gunsmith	\$ 5.30 per Hour	8/28/91
Cabinet Maker	\$ 8.43 per Hour	8/29/91
Sales Manager	\$ 12.44 per Hour	9/05/91
Administrative Assistant	\$ 9.15 per Hour	9/10/91
Recreation Leader	\$ 4.91 per Hour	9/10/91
Civil Engineer	\$ 15.44 per Hour	9/11/91
Combine Operator	\$ 56.00 per Day (Plus room and board)	9/20/91
Speech Pathologist/Therapist	\$ 14.00 per Hour	10/03/91
Manufacturer's Service Representative	\$ 10.00 per Hour	10/29/91

Mass Layoffs During 2nd Quarter 1991

Mass layoff activity during the second quarter of 1991 showed manufacturing layoffs at their lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1989, and no reportable layoffs in construction and mining.

In manufacturing industries, most layoffs were in the **lumber & wood products** industry, as they were during the previous quarter.

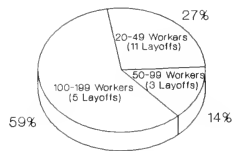
In non-manufacturing industries, most layoffs were connected with the end of the school year and the wind down of the winter ski season. Seasonal mass layoffs in construction and mining were conspicuously absent during the quarter. (See *distribution chart below*.)

Statistics cited in this article come from the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program — which identifies, describes and tracks the impact of major worker layoffs in Montana. The program monitors layoffs of at least 31 days in duration, that involve at least 20 workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits during a consecutive three-week period.

In following up on the previous quarter's large layoffs in **lumber & wood products** (nearly 1,500 workers) and **metal mining** (nearly 300 workers), continued unemployment insurance claims in the second quarter indicated that many workers had returned to work. However, the smaller lumber mills affected by layoffs did not recover as well as larger mills — and only one of three affected mines showed strong job call back.

Most of the second quarter 1991 layoffs involved layoffs of 20-49 employees — and four out of five of the laid-off workers obtained UI benefits, indicating that they had probably been permanent workers. Layoffs in the 100-199 employee size range accounted for a big majority of the quarter's laid-off workers — but only one in five filed and qualified for UI benefits, indicating that many had probably been temporary workers. (See *pie chart below*.)

Montana's 2nd Quarter 1991 Layoffs
According to Size



Whereas "slack work" dominated the reasons given by employers for first quarter 1991 layoffs, the "seasonal" reason was back on top as the major layoff factor during the second quarter with numerous layoffs occurring at schools and ski resorts.

More detailed information on Montana's mass layoffs can be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau. National layoff data is also available from the Bureau.

Industry Distribution of Mass Layoffs and Separations in Montana During the Second Quarters of 1991 and 1990

INDUSTRY	Second Quarter 1991			Second Quarter 1990		
	Layoff Events	Total Separations	Total UI Claims	Layoff Events	Total Separations	Total UI Claims
TOTAL, All Industries	19	1,446	649	21	1,751	807
Manufacturing	4	142	109	4	270	214
Durable Goods	4	142	109	4	270	214
Lumber & Wood Products	2	65	61	3	204	191
Non-Manufacturing	15	1,304	540	17	1,481	593
Mining	0	—	—	X	X	X
Construction	0	—	—	X	X	X
Transp./Commun./Utilities	2	120	—	3	210	127
Services	13	1,184	—	11	1,080	390
Other	0	—	—	3	191	76

X = Included in "Other" category because of non-disclosure policy.

Highlights by Industry Components

Agriculture

- **American Ethanol Corp. and Bechtel**-subsidiary AgriEnergyPartners have announced plans to build a \$200 million fuel ethanol and co-generation plant near Great Falls' Malmstrom Air Force Base if Montana Power Co. agrees to buy the electricity produced. According to spokesmen for the partner companies, construction could begin as early as next year if a contract is inked with Montana Power. The plant could be operational by 1994, they say, with a work force of about 130 employees. Ethanol-producing technology would be used that has been designed for wheat and barley, and an agriculture spokesman estimates that the proposed plant could consume as much as 10 percent of the grain produced in Montana annually.
- **General Mills** has purchased Cargill's 14 Montana grain elevators. A General Mills spokesman says General Mill's strategy will be to continue to operate the elevators "as is." The purchase establishes General Mills as the largest of three major elevator operators left in the state. The other major operators are Harvest States Cooperative and Marubeni subsidiary Columbia Grain.
- **The Billings Grain Terminal** has closed and then quickly reopened under new management. The grain handling facility will operate as a 700,000 bushel "put-through" facility that loads 52-car unit trains, according to a spokesman, and will lease remaining bin storage to farmers on an identity-preserved basis.
- **A specialty meatpacking firm** in the Billings area is producing beef cuts that are delivered directly to customers or sold from a deli-style outlet store in Billings. Montana Beef Specialties buys locally-grown beef and butchers it at the former Yellowstone Beef Products packing plant between Billings and Laurel.
- **The Flathead Valley** currently has seven mint distilleries to produce oil from an estimated 5,000 acres of mint fields. An industry spokesman says peppermint and spearmint have become important new cash crops in the Flathead Valley and other parts of western Montana.

Mining

- **A long and bitter labor strike** at the Decker Coal Company's Colstrip coal mine has finally been settled, with the company agreeing to reinstate or compensate coal miners who went on strike against Decker in October 1987. About 50 replacement miners were laid off to make room for returning union miners.
- **Minnesota Power Co. and Peabody Coal Co.** have agreed to the early termination of a 25-year contract for low-sulfur coal mined by Peabody near Colstrip. The power utility bought out the contract, which was to have expired in 1993. A spokesman for the utility says coal supply contracts are currently being negotiated for five to 10 years instead of 25 years.

Construction

- **Morgen & Oswood Construction Co.** of Great Falls has been awarded a \$16 million contract for a three-bay aircraft maintenance hangar and related projects at Malmstrom Air Force Base. The estimated completion date for the projects is spring of 1993.
- **The U.S. Department of Transportation** has awarded more than \$8 million in grant money to four Montana airports. A government spokesman says the largest airport improvement project will be at the Missoula International Airport. Billings-Logan International Airport, Eureka Airport and Sidney-Richland Municipal Airport will also receive general improvement funds.
- **The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council** has approved the construction of a \$6 million resort complex on Flathead Lake located in Polson. In addition to motel rooms, the complex is to include a convention center, lounge, casino and full-service marina, according to a council spokesman.
- **Construction has begun** on a new \$1.3 million airstrip at Ekalaka. A federal aviation grant will pay 90 percent of the cost of the 3,800-foot paved airstrip that is expected to be completed by next summer, according to a local airport board spokesman.

Manufacturing

- **Champion International** has put its Montana mills and timberlands up for sale. A spokesman says the company's board of directors decided to sell Champion's Montana assets and concentrate on the paper business. Champion has no plans to close Montana mills if a sale does not take place, he says. Champion earlier announced plans to shut down operations at its Libby sawmill and planer facilities late in September because of a lack of logs, but said it would continue to operate its Libby plywood and stud mill operations. A spokesman said the Libby layoffs would affect about 125 workers.
- **Machinery and equipment** has been auctioned off at the former Pierce Packing Co. plant in Billings—and a South Korean leather manufacturing company has bought the land and building to use as a first-stage leather plant. A Keum Kang spokesman says the company plans to spend \$2 million renovating the plant, which will employ about 100 workers. The top three positions at the plant will be filled by company managers from Korea, he says, but all middle-level managers and workers will be hired locally. The plant will cure upwards of 500 cowhides a day that will be shipped to South Korea for dyeing and finishing at Keum Kang's two Seoul-area tanneries.
- **A small California electronics firm** has relocated to Stevensville, where it will be assembling components for computer companies—as well as doing contract design and engineering work. The president of Niche Engineering says his company presently employs nine people.
- **Darby's Stoltze-Conner Lumber Co.** plans to cut its remaining work force by about half in October because of a low timber supply, a spokesman says. She says the company decided to lay off about 30 workers in order to keep the mill running year-round at a reduced production level.
- **Missoula County commissioners** have approved a property-tax break for Montana Wood Specialties Inc.—clearing the way for an anticipated sale of the employee-owned company to Tricon Timber Inc. of Missoula.
- **A Washington business** that recycles and rebuilds electrical transformers used by

electric-utility companies has announced plans to open a plant in Missoula that will employ 20 to 25 people. A spokesman for Ross Electric of Chahalis, Wash. says the firm will construct a 12,000-square foot building, and open a Missoula plant in early in 1992. The Missoula plant, he says, will enable Ross Electric to expand service into North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming and Nebraska.

- **An Iowa firm** has signed a two-year lease to manufacture cultivator sweeps for plows at a Chester farm-implement factory that closed down in 1989. A spokesman for Wiese Corp. of Perry, Iowa says the company will hire at least 10 local workers and open the plant after an environmental audit of the site is completed.
- **A Condon-area log home manufacturer** has entered into an agreement to build log homes on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation using reservation timber and tribal labor. A spokesman for Rustics of Lindbergh Lake Inc. says about 30 homes will be built each year as part of a tribal work-training program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The homes will consequently be taken apart, shipped to sites on various reservations, and then reassembled.
- **Rocky Mountain Log Homes** has landed a \$1 million deal to supply materials and build six homes in Taiwan for Tai Power employees. A spokesman for the Hamilton firm says exports presently account for about 20 percent of the company's total sales.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **The Livingston Rebuild Center** has laid off about 30 workers at its locomotive repair shop. A company spokesman says the company's Livingston car, wheel and paint shops would not be affected by the layoffs.

Retail Trade

- **Wal-Mart Stores Inc.** has announced plans to build both a discount store and a members-only wholesale warehouse called SAM'S in Billings. Wal-Mart officials say the combined businesses should be open for business in the

spring, and will create about 400 jobs in the Billings area.

- **Ryan's IGA** of Billings has announced plans to buy the three-store Bob's Supermarket chain in Billings. A Ryan's IGA spokesman says he anticipates no major staffing changes at the stores.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **The Missoula-based Western Federal Savings Bank** of Montana has merged with First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Billings. A Western Federal official says the merger will make it easier to attract out-of-state money, and will bring diversity to the merged institutions' loan portfolio.

Services

- **A Missoula-based environmental cleanup firm**, Envirocon, Inc., has purchased an asbestos removal company that operates throughout the west and has 41 employees. A spokesman for Envirocon says the move into asbestos abatement will broaden the Washington Corporation affiliate's service base.
- **A Bozeman-area cross-country ski resort** that has been closed since 1989 will be used as an outdoor resort for Japanese children, a spokesman says. International Outdoor Academy has leased the 80-acre Crosscut Ranch north of Bozeman for the coming year.
- **Eastern Montana health centers** are receiving about \$750,000 worth of federal money to improve health care at small rural health facilities. Health officials say the money will be used, among other things, for computer networking between facilities, recruiting health professionals, improving management and outpatient services, assessing ambulance needs, and establishing rural health clinics.
- **A Missoula consulting firm** is helping small businesses develop flexible benefit programs. Benefit Innovations designs programs for small employers that allow employees to choose among benefit options.
- **A made-for-television movie** based on Paradise Valley resident Tom McGuane's book, *Keep the Change*, is set to be filmed this fall in the Bozeman and Livingston areas. The

movie is being produced for the TNT television network.

Government

- **A Billings site has been selected** as the location for the new \$10 million state women's prison. The new prison is expected to open in the summer of 1993, and to employ 80 to 90 people.
- **Montana Job Service offices** will soon be linked with a computer access system that will match up job hunters and employers around the state. A Job Service spokesman says the new system will cut down on the time needed to match prospective workers with employers, and increase the volume of employment information available at each of Montana's 23 Job Service offices.
- **The Salish-Kootenai Tribe** has embarked on a federally-funded program to inspect and repair 15 Bureau of Indian Affairs dams on the Flathead Indian Reservation, along with two other off-reservation dams. A spokesman for the dam-safety program says he hopes to start repair work on two dams every year as soon as the dams are surveyed and repair work is planned. He expects that a \$3.5 million repair project for the Black Lake Dam will begin next summer.
- **The University of Montana** has received a \$3.7 million grant from the National Science Foundation to develop a new math curriculum for sixth, seventh and eighth graders that will eventually be tested in schools around the United States. The director of UM's project says the curriculum will involve students in solving real problems with math—rather than simply learning math theories.
- **Northern Montana College** has received a three-year, \$1.1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education to help educationally-disadvantaged people in 17 Montana counties prepare for a college education. Counselors will be placed in participating tribal and community colleges to identify the particular needs and goals of prospective college students, and to plan for educational and social services that will help them gain college admittance.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91 BM
 SEPTEMBER 1991(P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	396,963	373,847	23,116	5.8%
YELLOWSTONE	64,502	61,609	2,893	4.5%
CASCADE	39,069	36,894	2,175	5.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,567	4,312	255	5.6%
BIG HORN	4,070	3,662	408	10.0%
BLAINE	2,807	2,604	203	7.2%
BROADWATER	1,422	1,335	87	6.1%
CARBON	3,737	3,574	163	4.4%
CARTER	901	877	24	2.7%
CHOUTEAU	2,630	2,548	82	3.1%
CUSTER	5,728	5,573	155	2.7%
DANIELS	1,105	1,079	26	2.4%
DAWSON	4,576	4,429	147	3.2%
DEER LODGE	4,136	3,847	289	7.0%
FALLON	1,273	1,226	47	3.7%
FERGUS	5,546	5,233	313	5.6%
FLATHEAD	31,151	28,808	2,343	7.5%
GALLATIN	27,269	26,456	813	3.0%
GARFIELD	762	749	13	1.7%
GLACIER	4,700	4,224	476	10.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	620	549	71	11.5%
GRANITE	1,268	1,158	110	8.7%
HILL	7,309	6,801	508	7.0%
JEFFERSON	5,615	5,394	221	3.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,196	1,151	45	3.8%
LAKE	9,596	8,799	797	8.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,640	24,301	1,339	5.2%
LIBERTY	840	814	26	3.1%
LINCOLN	8,358	7,432	926	11.1%
MCCONE	1,062	1,020	42	4.0%
MADISON	3,025	2,917	108	3.6%
MEAGHER	907	878	29	3.2%
MINERAL	1,303	1,195	108	8.3%
MISSOULA	42,326	40,156	2,170	5.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,646	1,512	134	8.1%
PARK	5,923	5,460	463	7.8%
PETROLEUM	249	228	21	8.4%
PHILLIPS	2,764	2,675	89	3.2%
PONDERA	2,580	2,459	121	4.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,075	1,041	34	3.2%
POWELL	3,065	2,626	439	14.3%
PRAIRIE	637	613	24	3.8%
RAYALLI	11,726	10,798	928	7.9%
RICHLAND	4,826	4,537	289	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,836	4,192	644	13.3%
ROSEBUD	4,272	3,954	318	7.4%
SANDERS	3,016	2,690	326	10.8%
SHERIDAN	2,129	2,079	50	2.3%
SILVER BOW	14,002	12,960	1,042	7.4%
STILLWATER	2,842	2,621	221	7.8%
SWEET GRASS	1,402	1,368	34	2.4%
TETON	2,691	2,599	92	3.4%
TOOLE	2,108	1,976	132	6.3%
TREASURE	450	432	18	4.0%
VALLEY	4,234	4,034	200	4.7%
WHEATLAND	988	941	47	4.8%
WIBAUX	482	445	37	7.7%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91 BM

AUGUST 1991(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	407,798	383,978	23,820	5.8%
YELLOWSTONE	66,558	63,208	3,350	5.0%
CASCADE	40,045	37,907	2,138	5.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,514	4,325	189	4.2%
BIG HORN	4,208	3,705	503	12.0%
BLAINE	2,951	2,729	222	7.5%
BROADWATER	1,395	1,319	76	5.4%
CARBON	4,071	3,870	201	4.9%
CARTER	971	945	26	2.7%
CHOUTEAU	2,673	2,590	83	3.1%
CUSTER	5,968	5,805	163	2.7%
DANIELS	1,162	1,138	24	2.1%
DAWSON	4,869	4,697	172	3.5%
DEER LODGE	4,316	3,964	352	8.2%
FALLON	1,435	1,390	45	3.1%
FERGUS	5,792	5,367	425	7.3%
FLATHEAD	31,399	29,164	2,235	7.1%
GALLATIN	28,149	27,431	718	2.6%
GARFIELD	830	816	14	1.7%
GLACIER	4,735	4,161	574	12.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	651	573	78	12.0%
GRANITE	1,325	1,240	85	6.4%
HILL	7,471	6,975	496	6.6%
JEFFERSON	5,628	5,432	196	3.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,310	1,263	47	3.6%
LAKE	9,929	9,116	813	8.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,144	24,783	1,361	5.2%
LIBERTY	848	834	14	1.7%
LINCOLN	8,504	7,542	962	11.3%
MCCONE	1,165	1,122	43	3.7%
MADISON	3,058	2,973	85	2.8%
MEAGHER	938	917	21	2.2%
MINERAL	1,300	1,187	113	8.7%
MISSOULA	43,450	41,274	2,176	5.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,704	1,562	142	8.3%
PARK	6,072	5,637	435	7.2%
PETROLEUM	276	257	19	6.9%
PHILLIPS	2,755	2,675	80	2.9%
PONDERA	2,714	2,619	95	3.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,139	1,099	40	3.5%
POWELL	2,933	2,749	184	6.3%
PRAIRIE	688	674	14	2.0%
RAVALLI	11,736	10,857	879	7.5%
RICHLAND	5,109	4,750	359	7.0%
ROOSEVELT	5,002	4,288	714	14.3%
ROSEBUD	4,508	4,109	399	8.9%
SANDERS	3,067	2,639	428	14.0%
SHERIDAN	2,349	2,292	57	2.4%
SILVER BOW	14,130	12,925	1,205	8.5%
STILLWATER	3,084	2,850	234	7.6%
SWEET GRASS	1,370	1,320	50	3.6%
TETON	2,763	2,678	85	3.1%
TOOLE	2,190	2,103	87	4.0%
TREASURE	463	449	14	3.0%
VALLEY	4,489	4,274	215	4.8%
WHEATLAND	982	939	43	4.4%
WIBAUX	513	470	43	8.4%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91 BM
 JULY 1991(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	408,875	383,769	25,106	6.1%
YELLOWSTONE	66,637	63,196	3,441	5.2%
CASCADE	40,212	37,999	2,213	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,545	4,359	186	4.1%
BIG HORN	4,116	3,597	519	12.6%
BLAINE	2,955	2,735	220	7.4%
BROADWATER	1,379	1,318	61	4.4%
CARBON	4,100	3,860	240	5.9%
CARTER	959	942	17	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,735	2,649	86	3.1%
CUSTER	5,982	5,787	195	3.3%
DANIELS	1,193	1,161	32	2.7%
DAWSON	4,926	4,725	201	4.1%
DEER LODGE	4,329	3,929	400	9.2%
FALLON	1,445	1,404	41	2.8%
FERGUS	5,862	5,410	452	7.7%
FLATHEAD	31,494	29,045	2,449	7.8%
GALLATIN	28,078	27,291	787	2.8%
GARFIELD	875	851	24	2.7%
GLACIER	4,796	4,221	575	12.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	649	578	71	10.9%
GRANITE	1,336	1,250	86	6.4%
HILL	7,528	7,005	523	6.9%
JEFFERSON	5,813	5,569	244	4.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,317	1,267	50	3.8%
LAKE	9,762	8,947	815	8.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,028	24,610	1,418	5.4%
LIBERTY	863	837	26	3.0%
LINCOLN	8,587	7,545	1,042	12.1%
MCCONE	1,172	1,131	41	3.5%
MADISON	3,135	3,049	86	2.7%
MEAGHER	980	950	30	3.1%
MINERAL	1,291	1,163	128	9.9%
MISSOULA	43,460	41,145	2,315	5.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,754	1,646	108	6.2%
PARK	6,021	5,610	411	6.8%
PETROLEUM	283	251	32	11.3%
PHILLIPS	2,788	2,715	73	2.6%
PONDERA	2,800	2,655	145	5.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,194	1,149	45	3.8%
POWELL	2,937	2,732	205	7.0%
PRAIRIE	684	662	22	3.2%
RAVALLI	11,857	10,886	971	8.2%
RIEHLAND	4,877	4,497	380	7.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,932	4,340	592	12.0%
ROSEBUD	4,619	4,165	454	9.8%
SANDERS	3,067	2,641	426	13.9%
SHERIDAN	2,363	2,315	48	2.0%
SILVER BOW	14,093	12,809	1,284	9.1%
STILLWATER	3,096	2,847	249	8.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,439	1,391	48	3.3%
TETON	2,843	2,746	97	3.4%
TOOLE	2,266	2,126	140	6.2%
TREASURE	466	449	17	3.6%
VALLEY	4,438	4,211	227	5.1%
WHEATLAND	1,002	944	58	5.8%
WIBAUX	516	458	58	11.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.9	400.2	406.1	406.4	405.6	410.7	408.9	407.8	396.9				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.5	370.0	370.3	379.0	379.6	384.4	383.8	384.0	373.8				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	25.5	24.6	29.7	33.9	34.4	40.3	41.9	38.1	34.1				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.4	30.2	35.8	27.4	26.0	26.3	25.1	23.8	23.1				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	7.4%	7.6%	8.8%	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.8%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	6.5%	6.5%	7.7%	6.7%	6.4%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	6.7%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%				

1990													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	401.2	404.8	406.7	405.2	404.2	408.8	407.5	405.0	394.9	395.7	395.1	394.9	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.5	381.1	383.7	383.8	382.5	386.9	387.1	386.4	371.6	370.8	368.4	368.3	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.8	34.1	34.1	36.8	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.3	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.7	23.7	23.0	21.4	21.7	21.9	20.4	18.6	23.3	24.9	26.7	26.6	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%	6.7%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1991 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	291.8	291.3	292.8	295.4	301.0	306.9	301.8	305.1	309.3				
TOTAL PRIVATE	221.1	219.9	220.7	223.2	228.0	234.5	237.3	238.5	236.7				
GOODS PRODUCING	35.9	35.0	34.4	35.9	38.5	40.6	41.7	41.9	41.6				
SERVICE PRODUCING	255.9	256.3	258.4	259.5	262.5	266.3	260.1	263.2	267.7				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	185.2	184.9	186.3	187.3	189.5	193.9	195.6	196.6	195.1				
MINING	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0				
METAL MINING	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9				
CONSTRUCTION	7.6	7.5	8.1	9.4	10.6	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.4				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3				
MANUFACTURING	22.3	21.7	20.5	20.7	22.0	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.2				
DURABLE GOODS	13.8	13.3	12.4	12.4	13.7	14.6	15.1	14.9	14.6				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.7	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.8				
LOGGING	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.6				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.5					
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8					
RAILROAD	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6					
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9				
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
TRADE	77.0	76.0	76.7	77.7	79.4	81.2	81.9	82.2	81.5				
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0				
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7				
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9				
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1				
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4				
RETAIL TRADE	61.4	60.5	61.2	62.0	63.6	65.3	65.9	66.3	65.6				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8				
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3				
FOOD STORES	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.2				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4				

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV ¹	DEC ¹	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
GAS STATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4				
FURNITURE & HOMEFURN	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
EATING & DRINKING	22.3	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.8	24.8	25.1	25.3	24.9				
MISC RETAIL	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9				
DRUG STORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3				
FINANCE, INS., REAL EST.	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.6				
FINANCE	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9				
INSURANCE	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0				
REAL ESTATE	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6				
SERVICES	75.0	75.6	76.1	76.1	76.2	78.6	79.6	80.0	79.5				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	8.7	9.9	9.9	9.2				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0				
AUTO REPAIR & PARKING	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0				
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2				
HEALTH SERVICES	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.8				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4				
HOSPITALS	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.2				
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0				
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	70.7	71.4	72.1	72.2	73.0	72.4	64.5	66.6	72.6				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.7	15.2	15.3	14.8				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.0	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.8	20.2	18.7	19.5	22.5				
STATE EDUCATION	10.8	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.6	8.9	7.3	8.1	11.2				
* OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	37.6	37.5	30.6	31.8	35.3				
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.6	24.1	24.6	24.3	24.5	23.0	16.0	16.4	22.7				
* OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.4	12.6				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	144.4	144.4	145.0	145.1	147.4	148.7	144.4	147.4	151.6				
TOTAL PRIVATE	107.0	106.6	106.8	107.1	108.8	111.4	112.7	114.2	113.8				
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3				
MANUFACTURING	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4				
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5				
TCU 1/ TRANSPORTATION	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
TRADE	36.4	36.1	36.2	36.4	37.8	38.8	39.1	39.8	39.8				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3				
RETAIL TRADE	32.3	32.0	32.0	32.4	33.8	34.6	34.8	35.5	35.5				
EATING & DRINKING	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.6	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8				
FIRE 2/ FINANCE	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4				
	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4				
SERVICES	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	51.6	52.6	53.4	53.0				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.2				
HEALTH SERVICES	22.4	22.0	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.7				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.0	38.6	37.3	31.7	33.2	37.8				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7				
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	9.7	8.9	9.3	10.9				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.1	22.7	21.9	16.9	18.0	21.2				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	<u>Production Employment</u>				<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>			
	(In Thousands)							
	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Jul. 1991	Sep. 1990	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Jul. 1991	Sep. 1990
*TOTAL PRIVATE	199.7	201.8	201.6	196.9	\$316.80	\$312.41	\$308.32	\$313.41
MINING	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	\$616.36	\$614.79	\$593.42	\$608.85
*CONSTRUCTION	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.1	\$552.75	\$548.26	\$536.25	\$633.24
MANUFACTURING	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.4	\$463.30	\$462.11	\$445.41	\$482.38
Durable Goods	12.3	12.6	12.8	12.2	\$449.59	\$457.33	\$437.39	\$467.57
Non-Durable	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	\$495.68	\$474.24	\$464.65	\$517.85
*TCU 1/	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	\$517.75	\$517.56	\$513.32	\$515.31
*Transportation	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.5	\$500.83	\$501.21	\$502.36	\$503.83
*Comm. & Util.	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	\$546.33	\$544.51	\$530.71	\$534.45
*TRADE	71.8	72.7	72.8	70.9	\$223.14	\$220.73	\$219.68	\$209.00
*Wholesale Trade	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.1	\$362.36	\$353.13	\$353.16	\$336.38
*Retail Trade	58.8	59.5	59.5	57.8	\$191.61	\$191.33	\$189.66	\$180.47
*FIRE 2/	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.5	\$329.87	\$312.48	\$309.96	\$313.77
*SERVICES	66.7	67.4	67.2	64.5	\$265.28	\$261.25	\$260.21	\$252.65

	<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Jul. 1991	Sep. 1990	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Jul. 1991	Sep. 1990
	1991	1991	1991	1990	1991	1991	1991	1990
*TOTAL PRIVATE	33.0	33.2	32.8	33.2	\$9.60	\$9.41	\$9.40	\$9.44
MINING	40.9	40.5	39.8	41.0	\$15.07	\$15.18	\$14.91	\$14.85
*CONSTRUCTION	37.5	38.1	37.5	41.2	\$14.74	\$14.39	\$14.30	\$15.37
MANUFACTURING	38.9	39.7	38.2	40.4	\$11.91	\$11.64	\$11.66	\$11.94
Durable Goods	39.3	40.4	38.3	40.8	\$11.44	\$11.32	\$11.42	\$11.46
Non-Durable	38.1	38.0	37.9	39.5	\$13.01	\$12.48	\$12.26	\$13.11
*TCU 1/	37.6	38.0	37.8	38.6	\$13.77	\$13.62	\$13.58	\$13.35
*Transportation	37.6	37.6	37.8	39.3	\$13.32	\$13.33	\$13.29	\$12.82
*Comm. & Util.	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.4	\$14.53	\$14.07	\$14.04	\$14.29
*TRADE	30.4	30.7	30.3	29.9	\$7.34	\$7.19	\$7.25	\$6.99
*Wholesale Trade	36.9	36.9	36.0	35.9	\$9.82	\$9.57	\$9.81	\$9.37
*Retail Trade	28.9	29.3	29.0	28.6	\$6.63	\$6.53	\$6.54	\$6.31
*FIRE 2/	37.4	36.0	36.0	36.4	\$8.82	\$8.68	\$8.61	\$8.62
*SERVICES	31.1	31.4	31.2	31.0	\$8.53	\$8.32	\$8.34	\$8.15

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1991		1990		1989	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	134.6	132.8	127.4	125.9	121.1	119.7
February	134.8	132.8	128.0	126.4	121.6	120.2
March	135.0	133.0	128.7	127.1	122.3	120.8
April	135.2	133.3	128.9	127.3	123.1	121.8
May	135.6	133.8	129.2	127.5	123.8	122.5
June	136.0	134.1	129.9	128.3	124.1	122.8
July	136.2	134.3	130.4	128.7	124.4	123.2
August	136.6	134.6	131.6	129.9	124.6	123.2
September	137.2	135.2	132.7	131.1	125.0	123.6
October			133.5	131.9	125.6	124.2
November			133.8	132.2	125.9	124.4
December			133.8	132.2	126.1	124.6
Dec-to-Dec %			6.1%	6.1%	4.6%	4.5%
AVERAGE:			130.7	129.0	124.0	122.6
Ann Avg %			5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	Sep. 1991	Percent Change From			
			Aug. 1991	Jul. 1991	Sep. 1990	Sep. 1989
CPI-U Index			1991	1991	1990	1989
ALL ITEMS	100%	137.2	0.4	0.7	3.4	9.8
Food & Beverages	18%	136.7	0.1	-0.3	2.8	8.6
Housing	42%	134.7	0.1	0.4	3.2	8.4
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	131.3	2.9	0.5	3.5	9.4
Transportation	18%	123.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.7
Medical Care	6%	179.7	0.4	1.2	8.4	18.5
Entertainment	4%	140.2	0.7	1.2	4.5	9.7
Other Goods & Services	6%	175.8	2.1	2.9	8.1	16.3

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) MEASURES CHANGES IN PRICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN MAJOR EXPENDITURE GROUPS. THE CPI FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U) COVERS ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, INCLUDING WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS, SALARIED WORKERS, THE SELF-EMPLOYED, RETIREES, AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Table VII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jul. To Sep.	Jul. To Sep.	Year-to-Date 1991	Year-to-Date 1990	AREAS	Jul. To Sep.	Jul. To Sep.	Year-to-Date 1991	Year-to-Date 1990
STATE OF MONTANA	748	790	2383	2502	HAVRE LFA	18	21	57	62
GREAT FALLS MSA	47	58	159	196	BLAINE	5	6	13	14
BILLINGS MSA	104	91	316	321	HILL	11	14	39	45
					LIBERTY	2	1	5	3
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	39	70	201	211					
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	53	50	152	204	HELENA LFA	43	54	129	158
BEAVERHEAD	15	8	33	33	BROADWATER	1	4	2	13
DEER LODGE	7	3	17	14	JEFFERSON	0	6	9	16
GRANITE	1	6	4	16	LEWIS & CLARK	42	44	118	129
MADISON	5	10	18	28					
POWELL	2	3	12	15	KALISPELL LFA	112	117	344	340
SILVER BOW	23	20	68	98	FLATHEAD	86	77	249	230
					LAKE	15	20	63	53
BOZEMAN LFA	79	95	245	273	LINCOLN	11	20	32	57
GALLATIN	60	76	186	204					
MEAGHER	2	2	7	9	LEWISTOWN LFA	23	23	65	56
PARK	17	17	52	60	FERGUS	12	15	34	32
					GOLDEN VALLEY	1	1	4	3
GLASGOW LFA	19	16	67	55	JUDITH BASIN	2	2	8	8
DANIELS	1	3	6	8	MUSSELSHELL	3	4	9	10
PHILLIPS	1	0	12	8	PETROLEUM	1	1	5	1
ROOSEVELT	6	6	16	16	WHEATLAND	4	0	5	2
SHERIDAN	3	2	12	8					
VALLEY	8	5	21	15	MILES CITY LFA	28	23	75	63
					CARTER	0	0	3	4
GLENDALE LFA	9	15	50	46	CUSTER	11	12	31	27
DAWSON	4	3	21	18	FALLON	4	1	10	3
GARFIELD	2	1	4	2	POWDER RIVER	6	3	10	8
MCCONE	0	2	1	3	ROSEBUD	7	7	19	18
PRAIRIE	0	1	0	3	TREASURE	0	0	2	3
RICHLAND	3	8	23	19					
WIBAUX	0	0	1	1	MISSOULA LFA	129	110	387	366
					MINERAL	0	4	7	15
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	26	31	67	83	MISSOULA	93	77	263	240
BIG HORN	5	4	12	19	RAVALLI	30	22	95	95
CARBON	12	12	32	33	SANDERS	6	7	22	16
STILLWATER	7	13	14	22					
SWEET GRASS	2	2	9	9	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	19	16	69	68
					CHOUTEAU	3	7	10	15
					GLACIER	9	3	23	18
					PONDERA	0	3	9	8
					TETON	4	2	15	14
					TOOLE	3	1	12	13

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- 1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
- 2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
- 3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
- 4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
- 5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.
- 6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.
- 7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
- 8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
- 9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
- 10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
- 11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.
- 12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the CES 790 sample (*see table below*) assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of All Employees at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

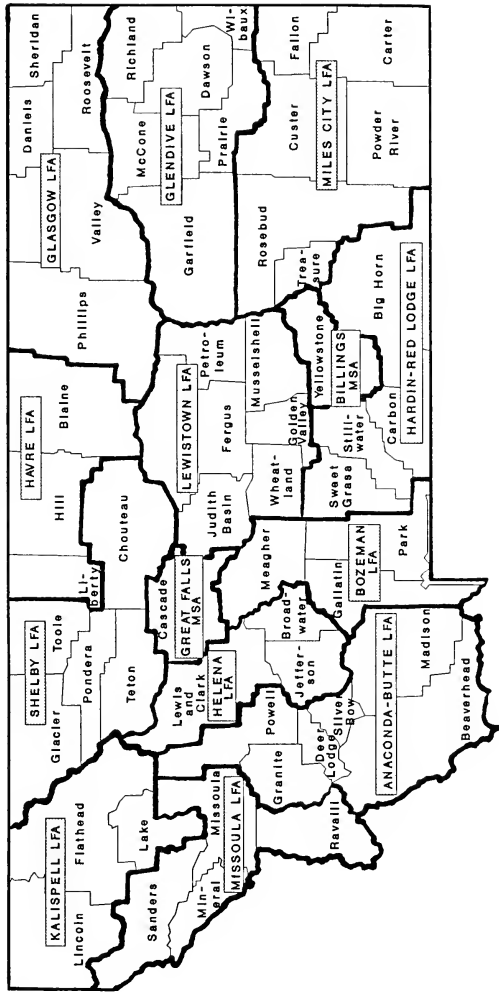
Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES For Major Industry Divisions in Montana (Employment in Thousands)							
Industry Title	Final Est. 3/90	Benchmark 3/90	Amount Revised 1990	Percent Revised 1990	Sample Units 3/90	Sample Employ. 3/90	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	290.2	288.6	-1.6	-0.55%	1975	110.6	38%
TOTAL Private	218.9	216.2	-2.7	-1.25%	1762	69.3	32%
Goods Producing	34.6	35.3	0.7	1.98%	346	14.0	40%
Private Service Producing	184.3	180.9	-3.4	-1.83%	1416	55.3	31%
Mining	6.0	6.1	0.1	1.64%	62	3.4	56%
Construction	7.3	8.1	0.8	9.88%	125	1.5	19%
Manufacturing	21.3	21.1	-0.2	-0.95%	159	9.1	43%
Durable Goods	13.4	13.3	-0.1	-0.75%	97	4.9	37%
Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.8	-0.1	-1.28%	62	4.2	54%
Transportation & Utilities	19.3	19.7	0.4	2.03%	153	11.3	57%
Trade	77.9	75.2	-2.7	-3.59%	674	19.0	25%
Wholesale	15.8	15.4	-0.4	-2.60%	224	4.0	26%
Retail	62.1	59.8	-2.3	-3.85%	450	15.0	25%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13.4	13.1	-0.3	-2.29%	169	4.4	34%
Services	73.7	72.9	-0.8	-1.10%	420	20.6	28%
Government	71.3	72.4	1.1	1.52%	71	41.3	57%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and Hours and Earnings estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

- S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.
- S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.
- S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.
- S-7.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data is incorporated from each state's unemployment insurance database in order to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks. Montana's MLS program tracks layoffs of at least 31 days of duration in which 20-or-more initial claims are filed against an employer within a 3-week period. Nationally, the MLS program concentrates on layoffs involving at least 50 laid-off workers.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



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